ted from the old word *bairn*, *bairnling*, a little child.] A little child: a low word.

If the object of their love
Chance by Lucina's aid to prove,
They ſeldom let the *bantling* roar,
In baſket, at a neighbour's door. *Prior.*

BA'PTISM. *n. ſ.* [*baptiſmus*, Lat. βαπτισμὸς.]

1. An external ablution of the body, with a certain form of words, which operates and denotes an internal ablution or waſhing of the ſoul from original ſin. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Baptiſm is given by water, and that preſcript form of words which the church of Chriſt doth uſe. *Hooker*, *b.* iv. § 1.

To his great *baptiſm* flock'd,
With awe, the regions round, and with them came
From Nazareth the ſon of Joſeph deem'd,
Unmarkt, unknown. *Paradiſe Regained*, *b.* i. *l.* 21.

2. *Baptiſm* is often taken in Scripture for ſufferings.

I have a *baptiſm* to be baptized with, and how am I ſtraitened till it be accompliſhed? *Luke*, xii. 15.

BAPTI'SMAL. *adj.* [from *baptiſm*.] Of or pertaining to baptiſm.

When we undertake the *baptiſmal* vow, and enter on their new life, it would be apt to diſcourage us. *Hammond.*

BA'PTIST. *n. ſ.* [*baptiſte*, Fr. βαπτιστὴς.] He that adminiſters baptiſm.

Him the *Baptiſt* ſoon
Deſcry'd, divinely warn'd, and witneſs bore
As to his worthier—— *Parad. Regained*, *b.* i. *l.* 25.

BA'PTISTERY. *n. ſ.* [*baptiſterium*, Lat.] The place where the ſacrament of baptiſm is adminiſtred.

The great church, *baptiſtery*, and leaning tower, are well worth ſeeing. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To BAPTI'ZE. *v. a.* [*baptiſer*, Fr. from βαπτίζω.] To chriſten; to adminiſter the ſacrament of baptiſm.

He to them ſhall leave in charge,
To teach all nations what of him they learn'd,
And his ſalvation; them who ſhall believe,
Baptizing in the profluent ſtream, the ſign
Of waſhing them from guilt of ſin, to life
Pure, and in mind prepar'd, if ſo befal,
For death, like that which the Redeemer dy'd.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

Let us reflect that we are chriſtians; that we are called by the name of the Son of God, and *baptized* into an irreconcilable enmity with ſin, the world, and the devil. *Rogers.*

BAPTI'ZER. *n. ſ.* [from *to baptize*.] One that chriſtens; one that adminiſters baptiſm.

BAR. *n. ſ.* [*barre*, Fr.]

1. A piece of wood, iron, or other matter, laid croſs a paſſage to hinder entrance.

And he made the middle *bar* to ſhoot through the boards from the one end to the other. *Exodus*, xxxvi. 33.

2. A bolt; a piece of iron or wood faſtened to a door, and entering into the poſt or wall to hold it.

The fiſh-gate did the ſons of Haſſenaah build, who alſo laid the beams thereof, and ſet up the doors thereof, the locks thereof, and the *bars* thereof. *Nehem.* iii. 3.

3. Any obſtacle which hinders or obſtructs.

I brake up for it my decreed place, and ſet *bars* and doors, and ſaid, hitherto ſhalt thou come, and no farther.
Job, xxxviii. 10.

And had his heir ſurviv'd him in due courſe,
What limits, England, hadſt thou found? what *bar*?
What world could have reſiſted? *Daniel's Civil War.*

Hard, thou know'ſt it, to exclude
Spiritual ſubſtance with corporeal *bar*. *Parad. Loſt*, *b.* iv.

Muſt I new *bars* to my own joy create,
Refuſe myſelf, what I had forc'd from fate? *Dryd. Aurenz.*

Fatal accidents have ſet
A moſt unhappy *bar* between your friendſhip.
Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.

4. A rock, or bank of ſand, at the entrance of a harbour or river, which ſhips cannot ſail over at low water.

5. Any thing uſed for prevention.

Leſt examination ſhould hinder and lett your proceedings, behold, for a *bar* againſt that impediment, one opinion newly added. *Hooker*, *Preface.*

Which Salique land the French unjuſtly gloze to be
The founder of this law, and female *bar*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

6. The place where cauſes of law are tried, or where criminals are judged; ſo called from the *bar* placed to hinder crouds from incommoding the court.

The great duke
Came to the *bar*, where, to his accuſations,
He pleaded ſtill not guilty. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Some at the *bar* with ſubtlety defend,
Or on the bench the knotty laws untye. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

7. An incloſed place in a tavern or coffeehouſe, where the houſekeeper ſits and receives reckonings.

I was under ſome apprehenſion that they would appeal to me; and therefore laid down my penny at the *bar*, and made the beſt of my way. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 403.

8. In law. A peremptory exception againſt a demand or plea brought by the defendant in an action, that deſtroys the action of the plaintiff for ever. It is divided into a *bar* to common intent, and a *bar* ſpecial: a *bar* to a common intent, is an ordinary or general *bar*, that diſables the declaration or plea of the plaintiff: a *bar* ſpecial, is that which is more than ordinary, and falls out in the caſe in hand, upon ſome ſpecial circumſtance of the fact. *Cowel.*

Baſtardy is laid in *bar* of ſomething that is principally commenced. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

9. Any thing by which the compages or ſtructure is held together.

I went down to the bottoms of the mountains: the earth, with her *bars*, was about me for ever. *Jonah*, ii. 6.

10. Any thing which is laid acroſs another, as *bars* in heraldry.

11. *Bar of gold* or *ſilver*, is a lump or wedge from the mines, melted down into a ſort of mould, and never wrought.

12. *Bars of a horſe*. The upper part of the gums between the tuſks and grinders, which bears no teeth, and to which the bit is applied, and, by its friction, the horſe governed.

13. *Bars*, *in muſick*, are ſtrokes drawn perpendicularly acroſs the lines of a piece of muſick; uſed to regulate the beating or meaſure of muſical time.

BAR SHOT. *n. ſ.* Two half bullets joined together by an iron bar; uſed in ſea engagements for cutting down the maſts and rigging.

To BAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten or ſhut any thing with a bolt, or bar.

My duty cannot ſuffer
T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands;
Though their injunction be to *bar* my doors,
And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you.
Shakeſp. King Lear.

When you *bar* the window-ſhutters of your lady's bedchamber at nights, leave open the ſaſhes to let in the air.
Swift's Directions to the Chambermaid.

2. To hinder; to obſtruct.

When law can do no right,
Let it be lawful, that law *bar* no wrong. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

3. To prevent.

The houſes of the country were all ſcattered, and yet not ſo far off as that it *barred* mutual ſuccour. *Sidney*, *b.* i.

Doth it not ſeem a thing very probable, that God doth purpoſely add, Do after my judgments; as giving thereby to underſtand, that his meaning in the former ſentence was but to *bar* ſimilitude in ſuch things as were repugnant to his ordinances, laws, and ſtatutes? *Hooker.*

4. To ſhut out from.

Hath he ſet bounds between their love and me?
I am their mother; who ſhall *bar* them from me?
Shakeſp. Richard III.

Our hope of Italy not only loſt,
But ſhut from ev'ry ſhore, and *barr'd* from ev'ry coaſt. *Dryd.*

5. To exclude from a claim.

God hath abridged it, by *barring* us from ſome things of themſelves indifferent. *Hooker*, *b.* ii. § 4.

Give my voice on Richard's ſide,
To *bar* my maſter's heirs in true deſcent!
God knows I will not. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

His civil acts do bind and *bar* them all;
And as from Adam, all corruption take,
So, if the father's crime be capital,
In all the blood, law doth corruption make. *Sir J. Davies.*

It was thought ſufficient not only to exclude them from that benefit, but to *bar* them from their money. *Clarendon.*

If he is qualified, why is he *barred* the profit, when he only performs the conditions? *Collier on Pride.*

6. To prohibit.

For though the law of arms doth *bar*
The uſe of venom'd ſhot in war. *Hudibras.*

What is a greater pedant than a mere man of the town? *Bar* him the playhouſes, and you ſtrike him dumb. *Addiſon.*

7. To except; to make an exception.

Well, we ſhall ſee your bearing.——
——Nay, but I *bar* to-night; you ſhall not gage me
By what we do to-night. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

8. In law. To hinder the proceſs of a ſuit.

But buff and belt men never know theſe cares;
No time, nor trick of law, their action *bars*:
Their cauſe they to an eaſier iſſue put. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

From ſuch delays as conduce to the finding out of truth, a criminal cauſe ought not to be *barred*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

If a biſhop be a party to a ſuit, and excommunicates his adverſary, ſuch excommunication ſhall not diſable or *bar* his adverſary. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

9. To *bar* a vein.

This is an operation performed upon the veins of the legs of a horſe, and other parts, with intent to ſtop the malignant humours. It is done by opening the ſkin above it, diſengaging it, and tying it both above and below, and ſtriking between two ligatures.

BARB. *n. ſ.* [*barba*, a beard, Lat.]

1. Any thing that grows in the place of the beard.

The barbel, ſo called by reaſon of his *barb* or wattels at his mouth, under his chaps. *Walton's Angler.*

2. The points that ſtand backward in an arrow, or fiſhing-hook, to hinder them from being extracted.

Nor leſs the Spartan fear'd, before he found
The ſhining *barb* appear above the wound. *Pope's Iliad.*

3. The armour for horſes.

Their horſes were naked, without any *barbs*; for albeit many brought *barbs*, few regarded to put them on. *Hayward.*

BARB. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *Barbary*.] A Barbary horſe.

Theſe horſes are brought from Barbary; they are commonly of a ſlender light ſize, and very lean and thin, uſually choſen for ſtallions. *Barbs*, as it is ſaid, may die, but never grow old; the vigour and mettle of *barbs* never ceaſe, but with their life. *Farrier's Dict.*

To BARB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhave; to dreſs out the beard.

Shave the head, and tie the beard, and ſay it was the deſire of the penitent to be ſo *barbed* before his death.
Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.

2. To furniſh horſes with armour.

A warriour train
That like a deluge pour'd upon the plain;
On *barbed* ſteeds they rode in proud array,
Thick as the college of the bees in May. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. To jag arrows with hooks.

The twanging bows
Send ſhowers of ſhafts, that on their *barbed* points
Alternate ruin bear. *Philips.*

BA'RBACAN. *n. ſ.* [*barbacane*, Fr. *barbacana*, Span.]

1. A fortification placed before the walls of a town.

Within the *barbacan* a porter ſate,
Day and night duly keeping watch and ward:
Nor wight, nor word mote paſs out of the gate,
But in good order, and with due regard. *Fairy Queen.*

2. A fortreſs at the end of a bridge.

3. An opening in the wall through which the guns are levelled.

BARBADOES *Cherry*. [*malpighia*, Lat.]

It has a ſmall quinquefid calix, of one leaf, having bifid ſegments; the flower conſiſts of five leaves, in form of a roſe, having ſeveral ſtamina collected in form of a tube; the ovary, in the bottom of the flower-cup, becomes a globular, fleſhy, ſoft fruit; in which is a ſingle capſule, containing three ſtony winged nuts. In the Weſt Indies, it riſes to be fifteen or ſixteen feet high, where it produces great quantities of a pleaſant tart fruit; propagated in gardens there, but in Europe it is a curioſity. *Millar.*

BA'RBA'DOES *Tar*. A bituminous ſubſtance, differing little from the petroleum floating on ſeveral ſprings in England and Scotland. *Woodward's Method of Foſſils.*

BARBA'RIAN. *n. ſ.* [*barbarus*, Lat. It ſeems to have ſignified at firſt only *foreign*, or a *foreigner*; but, in time, implied ſome degree of wildneſs or cruelty.]

1. A man uncivilized; untaught; a ſavage.

Proud Greece, all nations elſe *barbarians* held,
Boaſting, her learning all the world excell'd. *Denham.*

There were not different gods among the Greeks and *barbarians*. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſc. on Romiſh Idolatry.*

But with deſcending ſhow'rs of brimſtone ſir'd,
The wild *barbarian* in the ſtorm expir'd. *Addiſon.*

2. A foreigner.

I would they were *barbarians*, as they are,
Though in Rome litter'd. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

3. A brutal monſter; a man without pity: a term of reproach.

Thou fell *barbarian!*
What had he done? what could provoke thy madneſs
To aſſaſſinate ſo great, ſo brave a man! *A. Philips D. Mot.*

BARBA'RIAN. *adj.* Belonging to barbarians; ſavage.

Some felt the ſilent ſtroke of mould'ring age,
Barbarian blindneſs. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

BARBA'RICK. *adj.* [*barbaricus*, Lat.] Foreign; far-fetched.

The gorgeous Eaſt, with richeſt hand,
Show'rs on her kings *barbarick* pearl and gold. *Par. Loſt.*

The eaſtern front was glorious to behold,
With diamond flaming, and *barbarick* gold. *Pope.*

BA'RBARISM. *n. ſ.* [*barbariſmus*, Lat.]

1. A form of ſpeech contrary to the purity and exactneſs of any language.

The language is as near approaching to it, as our modern *barbariſm* will allow; which is all that can be expected from any now extant. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

2. Ignorance of arts; want of learning.

I have for *barbariſm* ſpoke more
Than for that angel knowledge you can ſay.
Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.

The genius of Raphael having ſucceeded to the times of *barbariſm* and ignorance, the knowledge of painting is now arrived to perfection. *Dryd. Dufreſnoy, Preface.*

3. Brutality; ſavageneſs of manners; incivility.

Moderation ought to be had in tempering and managing the Iriſh, to bring them from their delight of licentious *barbariſm* unto the love of goodneſs and civility. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Divers great monarchies have riſen from *barbariſm* to civility, and fallen again to ruin *Sir J. Davies on Ireland.*

4. Cruelty; barbarity; unpitying hardneſs of heart.

They muſt per force have melted,
And *barbariſm* itſelf have pity'd him. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

BARBA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *barbarous*.]

1. Savageneſs; incivility.

2. Cruelty; inhumanity.

And they did treat him with all the rudeneſs, reproach, and *barbarity* imaginable. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

3. Barbariſm; impurity of ſpeech.

Next Petrarch followed, and in him we ſee
What rhime improv'd in all its height, can be
At beſt a pleaſing ſound, and ſweet *barbarity*. *Dryden.*

Latin often expreſſes that in one word, which either the *barbarity* or narrowneſs of modern tongues cannot ſupply in more. *Dryden.*

Affected refinements, which ended by degrees in many *barbarities*, before the Goths had invaded Italy. *Swift.*

BA'RBAROUS. *adj.* [*barbare*, Fr. βάρβαρος.]

1. Stranger to civility; ſavage; uncivilized.

What need I ſay more to you? What ear is ſo *barbarous*, but hath heard of Amphialus? *Sidney.*

The doubtful damſel dare not yet commit
Her ſingle perſon to their *barbarous* truth. *Fairy Q. b.* i.

Thou art a Roman; be not *barbarous*. *Shakeſp. T. Andron.*

And he left governour, Philip, for his country a Phrygian, and for manners more *barbarous* than he that ſet him there.
2 *Macc.* v. 22.

A *barbarous* country muſt be broken by war, before it be capable of government; and when ſubdued, if it be not well planted, it will eaſtſoons return to barbariſm. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. Ignorant; unacquainted with arts.

They who reſtored painting in Germany, not having thoſe reliques of antiquity, retained that *barbarous* manner. *Dryden.*

3. Cruel; inhuman.

By their *barbarous* uſage, he died within a few days, to the grief of all that knew him. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

BA'RBAROUSLY. *adv.* [from *barbarous*.]

1. Ignorantly; without knowledge or arts.

2. In a manner contrary to the rules of ſpeech.

We *barbarouſly* call them bleſt,
Whilſt ſwelling coffers break their owner's reſt. *Stepney.*

3. Cruelly; inhumanly.

But yet you *barbarouſly* murder'd him. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

She wiſhes it may proſper; but her mother uſed one of her nieces very *barbarouſly*. *Spectator*, N° 483.

BA'RBAROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *barbarous*.]

1. Incivility of manners.

Excellencies of muſick and poetry are grown to be little more, but the one fiddling, and the other rhiming; and are indeed very worthy of the ignorance of the friar, and the *barbarouſneſs* of the Goths. *Temple.*

2. Impurity of language.

It is alſo much degenerated and impaired, as touching the pureneſs of ſpeech; being overgrown with *barbarouſneſs*.
Brerewood on Languages.

3. Cruelty.

The *barbarouſneſs* of the trial, and the perſuaſives of the clergy, prevailed to antiquate it. *Hale's Common Law of Engl.*

To BA'RBECUE. *v. a.* A term uſed in the Weſt-Indies for dreſſing a hog whole; which, being ſplit to the backbone, is laid flat upon a large gridiron, raiſed about two foot above a charcoal fire, with which it is ſurrounded.

Oldfield, with more than harpy throat endu'd,
Cries, ſend me, gods, a whole hog *barbecu'd*. *Pope.*

BA'RBECUE. *n. ſ.* A hog dreſt whole, in the Weſt Indian manner.

BA'RBED. *participial adj.* [from *to barb*.]

1. Furniſhed with armour.

His glittering armour he will command to ruſt,
His *barbed* ſteeds to ſtables. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

2. Bearded; jagged with hooks or points.

If I conjecture right, no drizzling ſhow'r,
But rattling ſtorm of arrows *barb'd* with fire.
Milton's Par. Loſt, *b.* vi. *l.* 544.

BA'RBEL. *n. ſ.* [from *barb*.]

1. A kind of fiſh found in rivers, large and ſtrong, but coarſe.

The *barbel* is ſo called, by reaſon of the barb or wattels at his mouth, or under his chaps. *Walton's Angler.*

2. Knots of ſuperfluous fleſh growing up in the channels of the mouth of a horſe. *Farrier's Dict.*

BA'RBER. *n. ſ.* [from *to barb*.] A man who ſhaves the beard.

His chamber being ſtived with friends or ſuitors, he gave his legs, arms, and breaſts to his ſervants to dreſs; his head and face to his *barber*; his eyes to his letters, and his ears to petitioners. *Wotton.*

With thoſe thy boiſt'rous locks, no worthy match
For valour to aſſail——
But by the *barber's* razor beſt ſubdu'd. *Milton's Samſ. Agon.*

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